



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

stored, deposited, sold, exchanged, delivered, distributed, or offered or exposed for sale or distribution as food for any human being, any swill, garbage, refuse, or any decaying food or fermenting, putrifying, foul, unwholesome, noxious, or filthy matter or any cans or receptacles containing any material or substance with which milk or cream may be diluted, adulterated, or rendered impure, unhealthy, or unwholesome.

All applications prescribed by this ordinance shall be made within 30 days from promulgation of this ordinance, provided that no applicant shall be restricted from doing business until his application shall have been acted upon by the health authority.

SEC. 7. The health authority, its officers, agents, and employees, shall have the right at any and all times to enter upon or into the premises of any vendor or distributor of milk or other dairy product, or upon any wagon or vehicle used in the sale or distribution of milk or other dairy product for the purpose of examining the same and all appliances and utensils therein or thereon.

SEC. 8. The term dairy or dairy farm used in this ordinance shall apply to the business conducted by any person milking more than two cows and selling the milk and its products to the general public, or to dealers for resale.

SEC. 9. Any violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance is declared to be a misdemeanor and any person on conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$25, or imprisoned not more than 30 days, or both, at the discretion of the city judge.

#### LAWRENCE, MASS.

##### **Tuberculosis—Children from Infected Houses Must not Attend School. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 19, 1913.)**

Children residing in a house where pulmonary tuberculosis is known to exist shall be excluded from the schools while the person or persons affected with pulmonary tuberculosis continue to reside in the same house.

##### **Tuberculosis—Disinfection. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 19, 1913.)**

Upon the death, recovery, or removal of a person sick with consumption or pulmonary tuberculosis, the board of health shall disinfect each room or rooms with their contents as in the opinion of the board has been exposed to infection or contagion, and the owner shall be notified to repaper the walls and repaint the woodwork.

##### **Communicable Diseases—Quarantine. (Reg. Bd. of H., Mar. 26, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. Whoever is infected with smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, typhoid fever, varicella, cerebrospinal meningitis, anterior poliomyelitis or any other disease dangerous to the public health, shall immediately proceed to some isolated place or room designated by the board of health, and no person who has been so affected shall leave such place or room, and no article shall be removed from such place or room until the board of health shall certify in writing that all danger of communicating such disease to others is passed.

SEC. 2. Every person or guardian of any child or ward infected with smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, typhoid fever, varicella, cerebrospinal meningitis, anterior poliomyelitis, or other disease dangerous to the public health, shall immediately cause such child or ward to be conveyed to some isolated place or room approved by the board of health, and no parent or guardian shall permit such child or ward to remove from such place or room until the board of health shall find and certify in writing that all danger of communicating such disease to others has passed.

SEC. 3. No person other than the attending physician, nurse, and agents of the board of health shall enter, nor shall any dog, cat, or other animal be allowed to enter any apartment or other place set apart for the treatment of smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, typhoid fever, varicella, cerebrospinal meningitis, anterior poliomyelitis, or any other disease dangerous to the public health until the board of health shall certify in writing that such apartment or place has been satisfactorily disinfected.

SEC. 4. No person having the case of any other person who has been infected with smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, typhoid fever, varicella, cerebrospinal meningitis, anterior poliomyelitis, or any other disease dangerous to the public health shall advise or permit such other person to leave any place designated by the board of health as a place of isolation of such infected person before said board of health shall have certified in writing that such person can leave such designated place without danger to others.

SEC. 5. No physician who has been in attendance upon any person who has been infected with small pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, typhoid fever, varicella, cerebrospinal meningitis, anterior poliomyelitis, or any other disease dangerous to the public health, shall advise or knowingly permit such person to leave any place designated by the board of health as a place of isolation of such infected person before said board of health shall have certified in writing that such infected person can leave such place without danger to others.

**Milk and Cream—Bottling Required When Sold at Retail. (Reg. Bd. of H., June 9, 1913.)**

Every person or corporation engaged in the business of delivering or selling milk or cream in the city of Lawrence to be delivered to private families and in stores which sell at retail must have the milk put in bottles at their milk room, properly sealed, and that milk delivered at wholesale to hotels, restaurants, hospitals, and boarding houses can be delivered in cans.

In violation of the provisions of this act the first offense shall be punished by a fine of \$25 or not more than \$50, and for a subsequent offense revocation of the license.

**LOGANSPORT, IND.**

**Garbage—Care and Disposal. (Ord. June 3, 1913.)**

SECTION 1. For the purpose of promoting the comfort of the citizens and the cleanliness of the city and preventing noxious and offensive odors therein, and for the purpose of facilitating and assisting the board of public works of the city in collecting, conveying, and disposing of kitchen garbage, it shall be unlawful for any person to throw out, empty, or place on any lot, ground, street, or alley in the city any kitchen garbage, slops, vegetables, or animal waste commonly called garbage, at any time, but each and every person, firm, or corporation making or having such garbage thereof, except drainage, in a steel or iron can, which shall not be of less than 5 nor more than 20 gallons capacity, so constructed that when the can is emptied the cover thereof will revert to its place, and when upset the cover will remain over the top of the can, so as to prevent the garbage from being emptied upon the ground. The can shall be of sufficient size to hold not less than three days' collection of garbage.

SEC. 2. The head of every family or any person having control of or occupying any place or premises where such garbage is made shall deposit the same in a can, as provided in section 1 of this ordinance, which can must be placed by such head of every family, or person herein described, in a place on a level with the street or alley easily accessible to the garbage collector. When such can becomes leaky or defective from any cause, it must be renewed or properly repaired. If such can becomes filthy, it must be properly cleansed by the owner thereof.

SEC. 3. After the garbage collector has emptied the can, he shall leave it at the place where he found it and see that the top of the can is properly re-covered. The garbage collector in emptying such can shall not injure or punch holes in the same.

SEC. 4. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to interfere with, remove, or in any way injure any such garbage cans, other than provided for in this ordinance.

SEC. 5. Any person, firm, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$50 for every such violation.